[THURSDAY, *August* 31, 1769.] [NUMB. 1391.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 20th of July, 1769.
Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. od.	Beef per Barrel	45s od.
Flour——	16s. 6d.	Pork	90s. od.
Brown Bread	16s. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 8d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	56s.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	30s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	19s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* H	M.	*ſets* H.	
THURSDAY	1	10	after 5	29	befor 7	New ● This Day 1 Aft.
FRIDAY	2	11	5	32	7	
SATURDAY	3	12	5	33	7	
SUNDAY	4	1	5	34	7	
MONDAY	5	1	5	35	7	
TUESDAY	6	2	5	36	7	
WEDNESDAY	7	3	5	37	7	

Days 13 Hours 2 min. the 31ſt.

KONIGSBERGH, May 26.

THE fire that has done ſo much damage here, broke out at a baker's ſhop yeſterday, about three o'clock in the morning, and deſtroyed a great number of magazines filled with corn, wine, and rich merchandizes; upwards of 200 edifices are laid in aſhes, and the loſs is computed at ſeveral millions of rix-dollars.

Leghorn, June 6. According to advice from Corſica, the French continue to diſarm the inhabitants of the Pieves who have ſubmitted, while different detachments of their troops penetrate farther into the country, to complete the conqueſt of the iſland. One of their officers writes thus:

"Twenty days have been ſufficient for us to become maſters of ſix Pieves, in which were 21,875 men capable of bearing arms, and many of the places were ſuſceptible of defence. The artillery and ammunition, found in the Iſle Rogue, are valued at 20,000 livres. The report that Paoli has left the iſland is not confirmed. Some ſay he is at Vivario ſix leagues from Corte, others that he is retired to Ghiſone two or three leagues further. We take every poſſible meaſure to ſecure his perſon, but it will be difficult to effect it, unleſs all the places from whence he can depart the iſland be guarded by armed veſſels."

Vienna, June 16. The works in the military department here, are carried on with the ſame ardour as before the Emperor's departure, inſomuch that it might be imagined we were on the eve of a war. Several powers are doing the ſame, and, among others, a large body of Pruſſian troops is aſſembling on the borders of Poland.

According to the laſt Letters from the Ottoman territories, the Porte, in conſequence of diſpatches from the Turkiſh army, had cauſed the cannon of the Seraglio to be fired, together with all thoſe of the foreign veſſels in the port of Conſtantinople, in order to announce to the people the advantages obtained over the Ruſſians near Choczim; ſo that both ſides aſſume to themſelves the honour of what paſſed in thoſe parts.

LONDON, June 7.

On Sunday his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador received an Expreſs from his Court.

Extract from the St. Peterſburgh Gazette, of April 28, O. S. 1769.

BRIGADIER Jadreſs having drawn together, in the fortreſs of St. Demetrius, the corps which was deſtined for the attack of the fortreſs of Tahan Roke, ſituated at the mouth of the river Don, on the ſea of Azoff, he marched out from thence, with a proper number of Engineers, the 31ſt of March, arrived at Tahan Roke the 2d of April, and took poſſeſſion of that fortreſs in military form. After he had entered the place, divine ſervice was celebrated, attended by a general diſcharge of the artillery, &c. to return thanks to the Almighty for giving this important fortreſs again into our hands, and that, too, without the leaſt obſtacle; and after centinels were every where placed, and the artillery properly planted, the ſtandard, with the Ruſſian Imperial arms, was fixed upon the high wall towards the ſea, and the ſide of Crimea.

They write from Liſbon, that above a million ſterling in gold and ſilver has juſt been imported there, by the arrival of ſeveral regiſter ſhips from the Bahia, Fernambueo, and others parts of Brazil.

In a ſhip arrived at Rio de Janeiro, came five Engliſh ſailors, being part of the crew of the Black Prince, of Briſtol, bound from thence for the coaſt of Guinea, but on her arrival, within a day or two's ſail of the ſaid coaſt, the greateſt part of the ſaid crew roſe, cut and wounded their Capt. whoſe name was Hawkins, his officers, and ſuch others as oppoſed them, and in that condition thruſt them into their long-boat to ſhift for themſelves; the crew then bore away for the Brazils, where the above men landed at Fernambuco, and one of them, aſſuming the Captain's name, applied for proviſions and ſuch neceſſaries as they wanted; but before they had been many hours on ſhore, thoſe that remained on board cut their cables, hoiſted a black enſign, and ſailed away, leaving their companions behind.

Some late advices from abroad, poſitively aſſure, that the whole fraternity of Jeſuits will, in leſs than twelve months, be abſolutely driven out from every Catholic Court in Europe.

June 15. Never was there known ſo great a plenty of gold in this kingdom as at preſent, and ſo great a ſcarcity of ſilver: A gentleman very well ſkilled in the doctrine of coinage ſays, this ill-judged policy is owing to our eſtimating the gold above its *par* price: And we are told he has now received inſtructions from the Board of Treaſury to lay his obſervations before the Maſter of the Mint, without loſs of time.

June 16. It is ſaid Paſchal Paoli, is invited by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to command a conſiderable body of her troops againſt the Turks.

It is ſaid a certain great perſonage uſed to take great delight in communicating the news of the ſucceſs of the Corſican arms againſt the French, to his ——— conſort. But the other day, having learnt the intelligence of their loſs of Corte, and the deſertion of the Corſican chiefs from their General, he was heard to exclaim, Alas! Madam, we ſee that even virtue and bravery cannot ſuſtain itſelf againſt treachery and baſeneſs.

Some accounts from Hamburgh inform, that the brave General Paoli, had been invited to a diſtinguiſhed command in the Ruſſian army, which probably the preſent poſture of affairs may induce him to embrace.

June 19. The plan for ſettling the affairs of the colonies upon the moſt equitable footing, and for reſtoring that harmony which the fooliſh behaviour of former miniſters had diſturbed, is nearly finiſhed. The ſcheme for ſecuring to Britain the whole of the beneficial commerce with Africa is far advanced, and internal regulations for augmenting the revenue, without additional taxes, or diſtreſſing the ſubject, are under the ſerious conſideration of the proper Boards.—Particular attention is paid to every motion at foreign Courts. The views of the ſeveral powers are known, and they are found to have no intention to break the tranquility of Europe. The preſent ſtate of our finances, the good condition of our army and navy, are well known to the Courts of Spain and France, and they have no inclination to renew a conteſt in which they lately ſuffered ſo much. A pacific diſpoſition prevails amongſt them from the beſt cauſe in the world, the fear of our ſtrength.

A letter from Warſaw ſays, "Our Court has received from that of Peterſburgh, ſome declarations ſigned by the Vice-Chancellor Galitzin, requiring the well-diſpoſed Poles to join the Ruſſians, and to act in conjunction with them againſt the Confederates, the Turks, and the Tartars. General Roniker, who was ſent into Lithuania to engage the Nobleſſe to take this ſtep, has been ſo ill received there, that, according to ſome accounts, he is wounded, and others actually ſay that he is killed."

It is reported that upwards of two thouſand artizans, hitherto employed in the manufacture of Britiſh goods exported to North-America, have actually been diſcharged, in different parts of the country, within the laſt ſix weeks, for want of employment, there being at preſent, no ſort of demand for theſe articles, nor is it known when there will be.

June 20. A letter from Florence, dated June 1, after lamenting the fate of the brave Corſicans and their General Paoli, on account of that iſland having (as the writer ſays) become a province of France, adds, "It is not certainly known where Paoli is, ſome ſay he is in the mountains with 4000 men, others that he is gone to England. In the firſt attack the French were ſucceſsful; in the ſecond the Corſicans had the advantage; in the third the latter were beaten and diſperſed, and a general rout and maſſacre enſued. During the action one of the Corſican chiefs quitted his General with 800 men, whoſe arms were afterwards turned againſt their countrymen; upon which the Corſicans laid down their arms; part of them ſurrendered, and the reſt fled. It is all over with them! eight or ten chiefs landed yeſterday at Leghorn.

It is ſaid that there is a deſign to propoſe a change in the government of our North-American colonies, and form an union of the whole on a new model. In this plan, the incorporated provinces are not to be ſubject to the Britiſh parliament, but to remain dependant on the crown, in the ſame manner as Ireland; having a parliament of their own, and being governed, with reſpect to the crown prerogative, by a Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant.

It is imagined, that were the above plan to be propoſed, none would come into it with ſo much warmth as the Americans themſelves; as they have long endured the tyranny of little arbitrary governors, whoſe continuance in office depended on executing the oppreſſive dictates of bad M——rs.

It is ſad, that a certain lady of quality much attached to a certain enthuſiaſtic ſect, intends to uſe all her intereſt, to have a certain celebrated preacher, who is looked upon as the pope of it, appointed the firſt biſhop in America, in caſe the government ſhould think proper to eſtabliſh epiſcopacy in that part of the world.

We can aſſure the public, that a great perſonage has never declared the leaſt reſentment againſt the Middleſex petition. The father of his people muſt always be pleaſed to ſee his loyal children, dutifully laying their grievances before him, in a legal and conſtitutional manner; he will be glad to be the man of his people; and to know their real ſentiments, muſt be always pleaſing to a good K—g. The livery of London, amongſt whom there are many of the beſt and worthieſt of the Common Council, are the real conſtituents of the greateſt capital in the world. The Black Liſt, and the tools of a corrupt and venal A———n, are trying every ſiniſter art to defeat the intended petition, by early crowding the hall with ſuch as have no right to be there next Saturday, and by noiſy clamour and faction, to endeavour to diſturb the quiet and order of the brave and uncorrupt livery; who ſo unanimouſly agreed to the ſtrong inſtructions given to their members ſome months ago, for the redreſs of grievances. There is not a man in the city but is well acquainted with the real motive of the conduct of the A-———n, who uſed Sir Matthew Blackiſton in ſo baſe and ſcandalous a manner.——— They are afraid of any new Alderman being elected, who will conſult the real intereſt and proſperity of the city of London. And cannot be bribed. Mr. Shakeſpeare's ſtanding neuter does not do him great honour, ſince at this moſt critical and alarming juncture, "thoſe who are not for us, are againſt us." The whole kingdom wait to follow and applaud the Livery of London.

The iſland of Corſica is known to abound in ſuch prodigious quantities of timber, proper for building ſhips, that whatever naval power ſhall poſſeſs that iſland, may expect in a few years to rule the ocean.

The late impoſitions of taxes in the colonies, will, in all probability, be attended with as ruinous conſequences to this country, as Mr. George Grenville's eſtabliſhment of cutters in the Weſt-Indies, to prevent our taking any of the Spaniſh gold and ſilver, proved to the trade of theſe iſlands, and like to turn out equally irremediable; for though, afterwards, theſe cutters were recalled, the Spaniſh money had found its way to the French and Dutch ſettlements; where it ſtill continues to be carried, notwithſtanding all our endeavours to recover that loſt trade. In like manner the American eyes are opened; they have got ſome of our beſt workmen among them, and have eſtabliſhed many kinds of manufactures, which they will not be fools enough to give up, ſhould we even reſtore them to all the privileges of their anceſtors.

Tranſlation of a letter from Paris, dated June 7.

"At laſt, my dear friend, the Count de Vaux has determined the fate of Corſica, and thoſe brave iſlanders have loſt in one day their brave general, their property, their country, and what is ſtill more precious, their liberty; thanks to the generoſity of your Engliſh Miniſters! All the world here complain of the fatal event, as the invaſion of Corſica was a meaſure odious to every honeſt Frenchman, as well in the court, as in the capital; and every body here knows, if Lord Rochford's warm repreſentation, which they ſay was tranſmitted to him, by the advice of Lord Chatham, and by Lord Shelburne, then ſecretary of ſtate, had been well ſupported, or, indeed, not deſtroyed by your miniſters, the Duke of Choiſeuil, who had alone undertaken to ſeize and deſtroy the brave Corſicans, with their liberties, would have infallibly been forced to withdraw the French forces from that iſland, and likewiſe to quit his employ, which alone could ſecure the peace of Europe for any time. We muſt agree, that the Engliſh, during the late war, had the courage of *lions*, but ſince the peace they ſeem to be as timorous as deer. In a little time I will ſend you an exact relation of Count de Vaux's operations; for the preſent, ſhall only ſay, that Paoli, being driven out from all his faſtneſſes, was obliged to fly for ſafety to Leghorn. All his papers, his ſecretary, and treaſurer, with his five great dogs, which guarded him day and night, are in the poſſeſſion of the French, with 30 pieces of cannon, and ſome ſpecie given him by the Engliſh.

"The Count de Vaux has taken near 9000 Corſicans, with 300 French deſerters, which Paoli had placed in the rear of his troops, with orders to fire upon them in caſe they attempted to retire. He has ordered theſe laſt to be hanged immediately; this act of ſeverity is of a piece with his practice at Gottingen in the laſt war.—There are only 100 men remaining of the marine regiment, which is compoſed of four battalions, and of Bulkeley's Iriſh regiment, who made the firſt attack upon the Corſicans, with the point of their bayonets; they defended themſelves, for a long time, with incredible bravery; but being aſſailed on all ſides with ſuperior and irreſiſtable force, they were obliged to ſubmit. It is ſaid, that our loſs amounts to 1900 men, and that of the Corſicans to 2500."

By letters from Rochfort, there is advice of the loſs of a rich French ſhip from Cape Francois, wherein the Merchants of Bourdeaux were concerned, to the amount of upwards of 100,000 crowns.

June 27. A joke paſſes amongſt the politicians at the Weſt end of the town——They ſay the ſheriffs elect for London and Middleſex will be compelled to attend the burning of two petitions, which they have been ſo active in procuring; as it is expected the parliament will vote them treaſonable and ſeditious.

As ſoon as the news arrived at St James of Meſſieurs Townſhend and Sawbridge being elected Sheriffs, and that the intended petition of the Livery had been approved; expreſſes have been ſent down to ſeveral abſent members in adminiſtration, whoſe preſence is required in town on buſineſs of importance.

June 29. John Sawbridge, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs elect, is the only candidate for Alderman of Langbourn ward, in the room of Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt. deceaſed.

We hear that a courier is lately arrived from our Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, ſince which 'tis whiſpered that the Grand Seignor has deſired the meditation of Great-Britain, in order to accommodate the differences which nuhappily ſubſiſt between Ruſſia and the Porte.

June 29, We are informed that an expreſs arrived early this morning with very diſagreeable advices from North-America. Report ſays, that ſome diſturbances have ariſen between the inhabitants and the military.

July 1. We have authority to contradict the article inſerted in an evening paper of laſt night, and re-printed in ſome of the morning publications this day, relating to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's having received an account of a battle being gained by the Turks and Tartars over her imperial Majeſty's troops, in which 8000 of the latter were ſaid to be loſt; his Excellency having received no intelligence of that kind, and there being the greateſt reaſon to believe no ſuch victory has been obtained.

The Magdalen Schooner, commanded by Lieut. Calder, is arrived at Spithead, from North-America, with diſpatches from Lord Bottetourt, for the Secretary of State.

It is now the general talk of the whole kingdom, that in conſequence of the infinite number of petitions expected from all parts of England, the freeholders of the ſeveral counties of this kingdom, will abſolutely inſiſt upon an annual parliament, that being one of their moſt valuable chartered rights, And it is ſaid, if the freeholders are reſolute in this conſtitutional demand, there is no miniſter will be hardy or weak enough to dare to oppoſe ſo juſt, and now ſo neceſſary a meaſure.

The Merchants at Boſton have created a fund, in order to erect a manufactory for making guns and ſmall arms, under the plauſible pretence, as it is given out, to ſupply the Indians with that very lucrative branch of trade.

MADRID, JUNE 6. We have juſt learnt that one of the king's chebecs, commanded by Capt. Barcelo, has taken two Algerine galliots, on board of which were 900 Moors and 18 Chriſtians.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*S. Carolina*) Auguſt 3.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure we now inform the Public, that, at a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town and of the Places adjacent, the following Aſſociation was unanimouſly agreed to; which we have no Doubt, will be ſatisfactory to, and concurred with, by every Freeman in the Province.

WE, His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of South-Carolina, being ſenſibly affected with the great Prejudice done to Great-Britain; and the abject and wretched Condition to which the Britiſh Colonies are reduced by ſeveral Acts of Parliament lately paſſed; by ſome of which the Monies that the Coloniſts uſually and cheerfully ſpent in the Purchaſe of all Sorts of Goods imported from Great-Britain, are now, to their great Grievance, wrung from them, without their Conſent, or even their being repreſented, and applied by the Miniſtry, in Prejudice of, and without Regard to, the real Intereſt of Great-Britain, or the Manufactures thereof, almoſt totally, to the Support of new-created Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, Placemen, paraſitical and novel miniſterial Officers; and by others of which Acts, we are not only deprived of thoſe invaluable Rights, Trial by our Peers, and the Common Law, but are alſo made ſubject to the arbitrary and oppreſſive Proceedings of the Civil Law, juſtly abhorred and rejected by our Anceſtors, the Freemen of England; and finding, that the moſt dutiful and loyal Petitions from the Colonies, alone for Redreſs of thoſe Grievances, have been rejected with Contempt, ſo that no Relief can be expected from that Method of Proceeding; and, being fully convinced of the abſolute Neceſſity, of ſtimulating our Fellow-Subjects and Sufferers in Great-Britain to aid us, in this our Diſtreſs, and of joining the Reſt of the Colonies, in ſome other loyal and vigorous Methods, that may moſt probably procure ſuch Relief, which we believe may be moſt effectually promoted by ſtrict Oeconomy, and by encouraging the Manufactures of America in general, and of this Province in particular: We therefore, whoſe Names are underwritten, do ſolemnly promiſe, and agree to and with each other, That, until the Colonies be reſtored to their former Freedom, by the Repeal of the ſaid Acts, we will moſt ſtrictly abide by the following

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That we will encourage and promote the Uſe of North-American Manufactures in general, and thoſe of this Province in particular. And any of us, who are Venders, therefore, do engage to ſell and diſpoſe of them, at the ſame Rates as heretofore.

II. That we will upon no Pretence whatſoever, either upon our own Account or on Commiſſion, import into this Province, any of the Manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other European or Eaſt-India Goods, either from Great-Britain, Holland, or any other Place, other than ſuch as may have been ſhipped in Conſequence of former Orders; excepting only Negro Cloth, commonly called white and coloured Plains, not exceeding One Shilling and Six Pence Sterling per Yard, ſtriped Duffil Blankets, Oſnabrugs, coarſe white Linens, not exceeding One Shilling and Six Pence Sterling per Yard, Canvas, Bolting Cloths, Drugs and Family Medicines, Plantation and Workmen's Tools, Nails, Fire Arms, Bar Steel, Gun Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wire Cards and Card Wire, Mill and Grind Stones, Fiſh Hooks, printed Books and Pamphlets, Salt, Coals, and Salt Petre. And excluſive of theſe Articles, we do ſolemnly promiſe and declare, that we will immediately countermand all Orders to our Correſpondents in Great-Britain, for ſhipping any ſuch Goods we have on Hand, or that may arrive in Conſequence of former Orders, at the ſame Rates as heretofore.

III. That we will uſe the utmoſt Oeconomy, in our Perſons, Houſes and Furniture; particularly, that we will give no Mourning, or Gloves, or Scarves, at Funerals.

IV. That, from and after the firſt Day of January 1770, we will not import, buy, or ſell, any Negroes that ſhall be brought into this Province from Africa; nor, after the 1ſt Day of October next, any Negroes that ſhall be imported from the Weſt Indies, or any other Place, excepting from Africa as aforeſaid. And that, if any Goods or Negroes ſhall be ſent us, contrary to our Agreement in this Subſcription, ſuch Goods ſhall be re-ſhipped or ſtored, and ſuch Negroes re-ſhipped from this Province, and not by any Means offered for Sale therein.

V. That we will not purchaſe from, or ſell for, any Maſters of Veſſels, tranſient Perſons, or Non-Subſcribers, any Kind of European or Eaſt-India Goods whatever, excepting Coals and Salt, after the 1ſt Day of November next.

VI. That as Wines are ſubject to a heavy Duty, we agree, not to import any on our Account or on Commiſſion, or purchaſe from any Maſter of Veſſel, tranſient Perſon, or Non-Subſcriber, after the 1ſt Day of January next.

VII. Laſtly, That we will not purchaſe any Negroes imported, or any Goods or Merchandize whatever, from any Reſident in this Province, that refuſes or neglects to ſign this Agreement, within one Month from the Date hereof; excepting it ſhall appear he has been unavoidably prevented from doing the ſame. And every Subſcriber who ſhall not, ſtrictly or literally, adhere to this Agreement, according to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, ought to be treated with the utmoſt Contempt.

Given under our Hands, this Twenty-ſecond Day of July, 1769.

☞ Subſcription Papers to be ſigned, are left with Chriſtopher Gadſden Eſquire, Meſſrs. Iſaac Motte, George Ancrum, John Edwards, John Neufville, John Coram, John Wagner, Robert Wells, Charles Crouch, and at Timothy's Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.

QUEBEC, July 27.

Auguſt 3 On Saturday morning laſt, between the hours of one and three, an attempt was made to break into the Biſhop's-Palace, by taking out a pane of glaſs in order to open the window; but unluckily for the perpetrator (as it is ſuppoſed by the perſon whom it alarmed) his hand ſlipping he burſt the pane in, and immediately made his eſcape, leaving behind part of an old ruſty cutlass.

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

We hear that Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 14th regiment, takes the command of the troops in this town, ſince the departure of Gen. Mackay.

PAILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

By Captain Stevens from Dominica and St. Euſtatia, the former of which he left the 22d of July, we learn, that there were 15 ſail of veſſels lying at Roſſeau, waiting for ſugars, which had not been known ſo ſcarce ſince it was a free port, owing to the great demand in Old France. The 4th of Auguſt, in lat. 24, 33. long. 66, 0. Captain Stevens ſpoke a ſloop from Barbados bound to Salem, who had touch'd at Dominica ſince the 26th ult. and inform'd that all the veſſels except one, that were in Roſſeau, were on ſhore and totally loſt: He particularly mentioned Capt. Ardnet, in a ſnow, loaded with ſugars for London; the ſloop Polly, Conyers, from this port; Capt. Marſhall, in a large New-England brig, and ſeveral Frenchmen: The veſſel that rode out the hurricane was a ſchooner from New-England. As it was ſaid more ſugar arrived at Roſſeau in the laſt four days before the hurricane, than had done for four months before, and that being the day the veſſels for Europe were obliged to ſail, it's thought there muſt be 3000 hogſheads of ſugar loſt, beſides coffee, cocoa and cotton, to a large amount. We don't hear whether any lives were loſt. Capt. Walker in a ſchooner from Wilmington on Delaware, was lucky enough to get out of Prince Rupert's Bay, and weather the land, where ſeveral are aſhore; but as it is a fine ſandy bottom, it's hoped they may be got off. Capt. Hooper, who arrived at St. Euſtatia the 27th ult. gave the firſt information of this hurricane, he having had it very ſevere under Guadaloupe, but received very little damage. The gale of wind was ſo hard off St. Euſtatia the 26th, that almoſt every veſſel in the road received ſome damage:—— One Dutch ſhip parted three cables, ſeveral veſſels drove to ſea, all of which were return'd; a large French ſloop came into St. Euſtatia the 27th, without anchor or cable, and only two hands, ſhe having been drove from Baſs-Terre, (Guadaloupe.)

To the PRINTER,

ON Wedneſday Morning a little before Day, the Neighbourhood was diſturbed and alarm'd with the Skricks of a Woman, and the vehement and long continued Cry of Murder, in the Piazzas under the Exchange. It was ſoon diſcover'd that the Diſturbance was made by two Soldiers and two lewd Women, who ſeem'd to be much intoxicated with Liquor. One of the Females, who, by her Voice, ſeemed to be a very young Girl, and ſaid her Name was Nancy M'Culloch, (but was very liberal of Oaths and lewd, obſcene Expreſſions) ſeem'd to reſent the Behaviour of the Soldier who accoſted her, upbraded him with having been concern'd with the other Woman, and of his having uſed her ill, taken a Pair of plaited Buckles and a Dollar from her, tho' ſhe had treated him all the Night, and had granted her Favours to no Man in the Barracks but himſelf; therefore ſhe now refuſed to have any Thing further to do with him.—He frequently attempted to force her, which occaſion'd her Cries of Murder, which ſhe intermixed with Oaths, Curſes, Obſcenity and Upbraidings; to ſilence her Noiſe, he frequently beat her, drag'd her about the Pavement, and ſhe complain'd had torn her Clothes off her Back. The Character of the Parties prevented the Neighbours from interpoſing, but the other Woman and Soldier, apprehenſive

nt Persons, or Non-
ropean or East-India
Coals and Salt, after
t.
ject to a heavy Duty,
n our Account or on
any Master of Ves-
Subscriber, after the

ill not purchase any
ods or Merchandize
n this Province, that
s Agreement, within
hereof; excepting it
avoidably prevented
very Subscriber who
dhere to this Agree-
ntent and Meaning
he utmost Contempt.
Twenty-second Day

be signed, are left
uire, Messrs. Isaac
dwards, John Neuf-
ner, Robert Wells,
y's Printing-Office,

July 27.
rning last, between
attempt was made
ce, by taking out a
the window; but
s it is supposed by
his hand slipping
mediately made his
an old rusty cutlass.
August 21.
rymple, of the 14th
the troops in this
n. Mackay.
August 24.
inica and St. Eu-
ft the 22d of July,
l of vessels lying at
hich had not been
ree port, owing to
. The 4th of Au-
. Captain Stevens
nd to Salem, who
e 26th ult. and in
one, that were in
ly lost: He parti-
in a snow, loaded
op Polly, Conyers,
in a large New-
hmen: The vessel
s a schooner from
more sugar ar-
r days before the
ur months before,
s for Europe were
re must be 3000
coffee, cocoa and
on't hear whether
ker in a schooner
was lucky enough
ay, and weather
e; but as it is a
may be got off.
Eustatia the 27th
this hurricance,
der Guadaloupe,
The gale of wind
26th, that almost
me damage:——
es, several vessels
eturn'd; a large
the 27th, with-
o hands, she ha-
e. (Guadaloupe.)

E R,
ittle before Day,
rbed and alarm'd
nd the vehement
er, in the Piazzas
n discover'd that
Soldiers and two
much intoxicated
es, who, by her
g Girl, and said
(but was very
ene Expressions)
the Soldier who
having been con-
d of his having
d Buckles and a
ated him all the
rs to no Man in
e she now refused
h him.—He fre-
which occasion'd
intermixed with
pbraidings; to
t her, drag'd her
plain'd had torn
haracter of the
rom interposing,
er, apprehensive

I suppose of the Neighbourhood being alarmed, went off, and left her screaming in the Hands of the Soldier. Just then two Men, (whom I took to be, Watchmen, and wondered they had not before appear'd) came up, and I heard her telling them how ill she had been used, but they did not seem to interpose at all, nor took either of the Parties into Custody. Soon after, the Noise entirely ceased till Day, when I heard People in the Street, saying, that a Woman lay dead in Dock-Street,—but it proved to be only dead Drunk, for she soon after got up and reel'd away, appearing to be pretty much beaten, her Face swelled, and bruised about the Eyes. The Design of this, is to represent it as a Grievance and a Scandal to the City, that the Watchmen are so negligent in their Duty, as not to prevent such scandalous Nusances, by regularly patroling the Streets at all Hours, and in all Parts of the City; the Exchange has long been a Place of Resort for these abandon'd Creatures, and especially towards the latter Part of the Night, when the Neighbours are frequently waked with the Cry of Murder, and entertain'd with the most shocking Expressions of Indecency and Blasphemy. Probably the Markets are infested in like Manner, to the great Annoyance of the Neighbourhood of those Places, I hope these Hints will bring this Nusance to the Notice of the Magistrates, and procure its Removal.

Mr. HOLT,—please to insert the following Querie in your next Thursday's Paper, for the Solution of our modern Casuists, viz.

WHO were the better Christians, those that attempted to blow up the Parliament of Great-Britain on the 5th of November 1605—or those who endeavoured to destroy the British Constitution in North-America, in the Year ——1765, &c. &c. &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

The General Assembly of this Province, standing prorogued to the Sixth Day of September next, was, on the Twenty-ninth Day of August Instant, by Proclamation farther prorogued to the Tenth Day of October, now next ensuing.

Capt. Thomas Cockran, in the Snow Buchanan, 7 Weeks from Glasgow, spoke the following Vessels, viz. Aug. 6th, Lat. 42, Long. 51, with a Ship from Virginia to Limerick, 14 Days out.—— 16th, Lat. 38. 20, Long. 64, with a Brigantine, from Virginia to Whitehaven, 9 Days out, John Copland Master.——20th, Lat. 36, 30, Lon. 64, with the Ship Diana, from Jamaica to London, 4 Weeks out, Robert Hadley Master.—Same Day, a Sloop from St. Lucia for New-Haven, 14 Days out, William Weir Master,—informed him that on the 26th of July, there was a hard Gale in the West-Indies,—several Ships drove ashore at Dominico.——21st, with a Sloop from Newbury to Hispaniola.—23d, with a Ship from Philadelphia for Lisbon, Lat. 38, 20, Long. 69, 3 Days out.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, dated June 8, 1769

"After this Province had languished for a considerable Time under the Administration of Lieut. Gov. Browne, his Excellency Governor Elliot, at last arrived among us about the Beginning of April, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, who received him with all possible Marks of a sincere Welcome, and flattered themselves with entire Satisfaction and Happiness under his Government; as not only his amiable Character, but his Deportment and Behaviour gave them Reason to hope that the Province would flourish under his Administration. These flattering Hopes, however, were soon cut off by his sudden and much lamented Death on the 2d of May last.

It is said Governor Elliot brought out particular Instructions to examine Mr. Browne's Accounts, as the Ministry suspected a Misapplication of the Contingent Money, allowed by His Majesty for the Support of this Province; however that may be, the Examination was begun, and carried on before the Governor and Council, and several Things of a striking Nature appeared but too plainly before them: In the mean Time, before this Examination was finished Governor Elliot died; an Event which gave a general Shock to the whole Province.

The Government by this Means again devolving on Mr. Browne, while he lay under such Imputations, the Inhabitants of Pensacola met, and unanimously drew up a Remonstrance to the Council, setting forth their Sorrow for the Death of Governor Elliot, and expressing the melancholy Apprehensions which they entertained of Mr. Browne's approaching Administration, from their unhappy Experience of his former Conduct; and praying that for the future Safety of the Inhabitants, all Proceedings in Chancery might be carried on with the Advice and Consent of the Council.—A Copy of which Remonstrance being transmitted to Mobile, the Inhabitants thereof, unanimously concurred therein, and sent a Petition to the Council to that Purpose.

As Mr. Browne's Conduct had given such general Disgust to the People, and more particularly by some of his Decrees and Injunctions in Chancery; a Court where the Subject is most liable to Oppression, unless in the Hands of an upright Man. The Inhabitants in general have sent Home a Representation to the Board of Trade, supported by Affidavits concerning the Charges laid against him, and likewise an humble Petition to his Majesty to remove Mr. Browne from this Government; which it is hoped will have the desired Effect.

The Inquiry into Mr. Browne's Accounts was continued by the Council and finished, we have Reason to think in no very favourable Manner to him, as few or none of the Council have since countenanced him.—It was a very fortunate Event for the Province, that Governor Elliot before his Death filled up the vacant Seats in the Council with Men of Probity."

We hear his Excellency our Governor, has been pleased to pardon John Hennesy, the unhappy Criminal, who was to have been executed last Wednesday, for robbing St. Paul's Church, in this City.——John Jubeart, for making and passing counterfeit Dollars, who was respited, is, we hear, to be executed on Wednesday the 6th Instant.

We hear from Shrewsbury, that about a Fortnight ago, one Carrol, of that Place, a Silver-Smith, was committed to Gaol and still remains there, for debauching his own Daughter, a Girl not fifteen Years of Age, who has sworn that she is with Child by him, and that this detestable Commerce has subsisted for above two Years.

From the same Place we hear, that on Monday last, Mr. John Hans, his Brother and 6 of their Children, went out of the Mouth of the River a Fishing, and in returning thro' a Place called the Swash, the Boat oversat, by which Mr. John Hans, the only Person who could swim, was thrown to a further Distance from the Boat than the rest, and it is supposed received some Hurt, for he grasp'd and supported himself by an Oar, calling to his Brother to take Care of the Children, for that he was so spent he could do nothing, and soon after dropped his Head in the Water and was drown'd, clinging to the Oar. His Body was soon after taken up by Mr. Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who happen'd then to be out in a Boat. All the rest of the People in the Boat which was overset, were providentially saved.

On Monday Night last, —— Collison, one of the Albany Post Riders, coming late to his Lodgings, at the House of Mr. Johnson, Tavern-Keeper, near the Friends' Meeting House in this City, and supposed to be in Drink, after going to an upper Room, attempted to go down again and fell from the Top to the Bottom of the Stairs, whereby he was so much hurt that he died in an Hour or two, without speaking a Word; several Doctors and Surgeons were called to his Assistance immediately after the Accident.

On Sunday Night, and not before that we have heard, was discover'd, a very remarkable Comet, about 10 Degrees from, and to the S. E. of the 7 Stars. The Sky here has been somewhat hazy ever since, so that we have not yet had a clear View of it, tho' it has been observed each Night since. The Body of the Comet appear'd as if involved in a Mist, so that it could not be distinctly seen, but appear'd to be about as large as a Star of the third Magnitude; the Tail, which pointed W. by S. seem'd a pale thin Vapour almost transparent, and extending a faint Light above 20 Degrees in Length, being an Extent of Sky about as much as a Stick of 12 Inches, held at Arms length would hide from the Eye. This being it is thought the greatest Comet that has appear'd for near an Hundred Years past, will be an Object of great Curiosity, and we hope shortly to have full and accurate Accounts of it.

A Gentleman has just sent us the following Observations.

A Comet now apppears in the left Leg of the Bull, near the Knee, whose Tail extends South-Westward, to the Length of 25 Degrees, terminating in the Constellation Eridanus, within about 6 Degrees of the Whales Neck.

[* *The Letter from Elizabeth Town, concerning the Comet, Lightning &c. came too late for this Paper, but will be in our next.*]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Snow Buchanan,	Thomas Cockran,	From Glasgow
Ship Earl of Hillsborough,	George Rawson,	Madeira
Matty,	Robert Hunter,	Honduras
Brig Mary Ann,	Mompesson Duncan,	Hispaniola
Two Friends,	John H. Webley,	St. Eustatia
Schooner Joseph,	Owen Shourt,	Jamaica
Lovely Betsy,	Alexander Deane,	Coracoa
Patience,	Robert Collings,	Madeira and St. Eustatia
Sloop Polly,	David Bewes,	Surinam
Success,	Roger Richards,	Dominica
Two Friends,	B. Congdon,	The Grand Caymanas
Restitution,	Nich Spencer,	St. Croix
Endeavour,	George Ellis,	Philadelphia
Sally,	Peter Schermerhorne,	South-Carolina
Dolphin,	William Hall,	Rhode-Island

Outward bound.

Ship Earl of Hillsborough,	George Rawson,	For Liverpool
Brig Charming Sally,	James Marsh,	Ditto
Sloop Samuel,	Thomas Tudor,	Hispaniola
King George,	Henry T. Riker,	Ditto
Dolphin,	John Treby,	Rhode-Island

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Matty,	Robert Hunter,	To Leith
Andrews,	James Campbell,	Cork
Schooner Shirley,	John Hylton, jun.	Barcelona
Night Hawk.	Lovit Thurston,	North-Carolina
Sloop Tryall,	James Sanderlin,	Ditto
Schooner Sally,	Azariah Hunt,	Virginia
Sloop Hannah,	Henry Brass,	Hispaniola
Three Brothers,	Daniel Hegeman,	Tortola
Mercury,	Joseph Smith,	Cadiz
Neptune,	Wright Southgate,	Antigua
Three Friends,	Ephraim Goldsmith,	Canfoe
Pitt,	William Cumming,	Quebec
David,	Stephen Mills,	Nevis
Lydia,	John Freebody,	Rhode-Island

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;

English Tea, by the Chest, Hose's and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed. 91 94

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Still-House, the Little Farm and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the Possession of John De Noyelle, at Haverstraw, as formerly advertised, will be peremptorily sold to the Highest Bidder, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the Seventh September next, at the Merchant's Coffee-House. Inventories to be seen at the Day of Sale. 81 82

THE Sale of Lawrence Wessell's House and Lot of Ground in Bayard-Street, which was advertised for Sale for some Time past, to be sold the 30th August, Is postponed till Wednesday, September 29th, when it will be sold at Vendue, at the Merchant's-Coffee-House, at 12 o'Clock of the same Day. Conditions of Sale be seen at the Time of Sale. 91 94

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship Earl of Hillsborough,

NOW lying at Cruger's Wharf, will sail about the 20th of next Month: For Freight or Passage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM & Co. 91 94

WHereas I was appointed Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ash this present Year, and by a former Act of Assembly, passed in the Year 1766, and to continue in full Force till the Year 1770, That every Manufacturer or original Owner of any Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, made for Sale, shall, upon each Cask or Vessel, in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash shall be packed, cause the same to be branded with the first Letter of his Christian Name, and with his Sirname at length, as also the Name, of the Town or District in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash was made, under the Penalty of £. 5.——I do hereby give Notice, to all the Makers of Pot and Pearl-Ash, that as there has lately been several Parcels sent to this City, without the Maker's Name, &c. being branded upon the Casks; That from this Time forward, I shall not put my Brand upon the Casks of Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, unless they are branded as the Act of Assembly directs. ISAAC SEARS.

New-York, 28th. Aug. 1769. 91 94

To be SOLD or LET,

A Pleasant situated FARM in Shrewsbury, lying on the Sea Coast, at Long-Branch; this Place contains about 110 Acres, with good Improvements, is well situated for any Person that should incline to have a pleasant Retirement, from Heat in Summer, or should choose to go into the Business of keeping Lodgers, or to carry on a Fishery, the Cod and Sea Bass being taken in great Plenty before the Door: Any Person inclining to buy or rent the said Place, may know the Terms by applying to JOHN MORRIS, living on the Premises, by whom an indisputable Title shall be given; and any Person inclining to purchase, shall have reasonable Payments.

Likewise, a Tract of Land lying at Forked-River, on the North-Side of the North-Branch of said River, containing 370 Acres, 200 of it Meadow, and the Upland the best in that Part of the Country; an undisputed Title shall be given for the Land, by the said JOHN MORRIS, living at Long-Branch. 91 94

WHereas in February last, by Consent and Agreement of all Parties, Barbara Yough and her Husband parted, and I took her to live with me, becoming Security to her Husband, that she should not run him in Debt, And whereas after living with me till Monday the 24th Instant, she without any just Cause of Complaint, has left me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, these are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Departure from me. This 30th of August, 1769. (91 94) JOHN RANDEKER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those that are indebted to the Estate of Messr. Farrel and Lynott, that they discharge the same to Thomas Shipboy, Merchant in Albany or Joseph Greswold Distiller, in New-York (Assignees to the said Estate) before the seventeenth Day of October next, otherwise their Accounts will be delivered in to the Hands of an Attorney, to sue for the same; and all those that have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to deliver their Accounts properly attested to the said Assignees by the said 17th of October next, as a Dividend will be made that Day between the Hours of 10 and 12 o' Clock, in the Forenoon, at the Widow Wragg's, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, New-York.

N. B A single Man, capable of managing a Farm, and can be well recommended, may hear of Employ, by Gresswold in Pearl Street.

PUrsuant to an order made by the worshipful George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court of the city of New-York: Upon the petition of Richard Moone, an insolvent debtor, and several of his creditors; notice is hereby given, by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said Richard Moone, to shew cause, if any they have, on the fourth day of September next, before the said George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the dwelling-house of the said George Brewerton, Why an assignment of the estate of the said Richard Moone, should not be made to Jacob Hallet, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the said Richard Moone, be thereupon discharged; agreeable to the directions of the laws of the province of New-York, in such case lately made and provided.——Dated the 29th day of August, anno dom. 1769.

PUrsuant to an order of the worshipful Benjamin Blagge, and George Brewerton, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court of the city of New-York; upon the petition of Abraham Sebring and others his creditors, subscribers thereto: Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said Abraham Sebring, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said judges, at the house of the said George Brewerton, in the North-ward of the said city, on Tuesday the fifth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, (being the time and place appointed by the said judges) why an assignment of the said Abraham Sebring's estate and effects, should not be made to John Duley, appointed by the petitioner to receive the same, and the said Abraham Sebring be thereupon discharged; pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and agreeable to the directions of three certain acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, for the relief of insolvent debtors.——Dated the 30th day of August, 1769.

POETS CORNER.

A SUMMER STORM.

Intonuere poli et crebres micat ignibus æther.
VIRGIL.

THE ſun in royal pomp did riſe
And furious drove his burning car;
The ſongſters ſought their native ſkies,
And hail'd the monarch from afar.

2. Soft balmy Zephyrs gently play'd
And ſtole away the pearly dew,
The flow'ry tribe themſelves array'd,
And all their former ſmiles renew.

3. The woods with pleaſant aſpect view'd,
And welcom'd back the coming ſpring;
She juſt had all their dreſs renew'd
And bid their wanton warblers ſing.

4. When lo the ſun winds up his rays,
Blows out his blazing lamp of light;
No more his cheerful beams diſplays,
But frowns the world back into night!

5. All heaven a lowring blackneſs wears,
The ruſhing winds impetuous fly;
The clouds in hoſtile ranks appears,
And lightnings gleam along the ſky.

6. Now clouds with burſting vengeance roars,
And round the hurling thunders roll;
Now down a wat'ry deluge pours,
And flaſhes flame from pole to pole.

7. Dark horror broods upon the deep,
The ſea afrighted loudly roars;
The Surges ſtarting from their ſleep,
Enraged laſh the peaceful ſhores.

8. High rocks re-echoing the ſound,
For ſwift deſtruction ſeem to call,
Whilſt lightnings ſtrike the trembling ground,
And pierce and ſhake the maſſy ball.

9. Swift torrents from the mountains roll
And foaming ſtruggle thro' the plain;
They ſweep the fields, the folds and all
The hopes of the laborious ſwain.

10. See yonder bends the aged oaks,
They break, they fall, I hear the ſound;
See ſheperds leave their bleating flocks,
Their moans thro' all the hills reſound.

11. The birds into the thickets fly;
The lion leaves his quiv'ring prey;
Now groaning nature ſeems to die,
Old chaos reſumes her ſway.

12. The glaring meteors, dreadful blaze,
And ſhake their flaſhing tails afar;
The brutal tribe with wonder gaze,
And trembling view the growing war.

13. But chiefly guilty man doth mourn,
And fears that great, that awful day,
When th' earth enroll'd in fire ſhall burn,
And like a comet, blaze away.

14. But lo! the ſun again appears,
And folds the curtains of the night;
The ſtorm affrighted ſwift retires,
And nature hails the new-born light!

15. Thus griefs diſturb the human mind,
And all its blooming hopes deſtroy;
But if our fortune proves more kind,
Then all is peace, then all is joy.

Freehold, CECINI.
in New-Jerſey, July 23.

STEPHEN RAPALJE,
Hath to diſpoſe of,
50 Tierces NEW RICE,
And a Quantity of well aſſorted Cordage, by wholeſale, the Growth and Manufacture of America. 90 93

THESE are to inform all Manufacturers of Flour, that we the Inſpectors of Flour, are determined to act ſtrictly, according to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed the 20th of May laſt, entitled an Act to amend an Act, to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the falſe taring of Bread and Flour Caſks, of which all concerned are deſired to take Notice. 90 93

New-York, Aug. 17th, 1769. *Francis Marſchalk,* *Henry Bogert,* } Inſpectors of Flour.

N. B. The Act takes Place the firſt of September next.

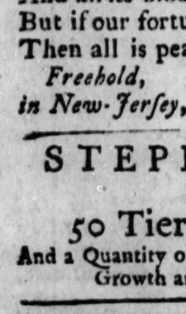
To be let immediately,

A Houſe and Garden, ſituated near Mr. Harriſon's Brew-Houſe, now occupied by Lord Roſehill: For Particulars inquire upon the Premiſes.

N. B. All Perſons having any Demands upon me, are herewith deſired to call for the Payment, as I intend leaving this Province ſoon. ROSEHILL.

Auguſt 24, 90 93

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP GRACE,
William Chambers, Commander,



NOW lying at Mr. Murray's Wharf. Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM and Co. THEOPHYLACT BACHE, or the Commander. 90 94

New-York, 21ſt Aug. 1769.

ANY Lady going to England or Ireland, may, by enquiring at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, hear of a young Woman who would be willing to attend her as a Servant. 90 93

To the PUBLIC,

WHEREAS a Copartnerſhip in ſeveral Adventures in the Indian Trade was commenced and entered into in the Month of April, 1765, between John Wetherhead, Henry Van Schaack, and Edward Mumford, Merchants in Company, under the Firme of John Wetherhead and Company: All Manner of Perſons are deſired to take Notice, That I do hereby diſſolve the ſaid Copartnerſhip, and it is accordingly diſſolved, this Eighth Day of Auguſt, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine, by me

88 91 JOHN WETHERHEAD.

BY Order of the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; Notice is hereby given, to Samuel Williams, Gentleman, a Lieutenant in his Majeſty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all others whom it may concern, That on Application and due Proof made, the ſaid Juſtice, (purſuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly, of the Colony of New-York, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" and alſo purſuant to one other certain Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony of New-York, in ſuch Caſe alſo lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more effectually to empower the Truſtees of fraudulent and abſconding Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, purſuant to an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, to exerciſe the Powers they may be inveſted with, and for the more effectual extending the ſaid Act to Creditors, reſiding without this Colony,") hath iſſued his Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take, and ſafely keep the whole Eſtate, as well real as perſonal, of the ſaid Samuel Williams, who reſides in Great-Britain, out of the ſaid Colony of New-York; and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Williams, his Attorney, or Attornies, Factors or Agents, do diſcharge his Debts within one Year and a Day from the Time of ſuch Seizure made, all his Eſtate, ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 7th of Auguſt, 1769. 88 91

TO-MORROW Morning, at 9 o'Clock, a STAGE well fitted, will ſet out from Powles-Hook, for Mr. Banks's at Newark, and return from thence two Hours before ſunſet the ſame Day; This will be continued on every Tueſday and Friday, in every Week, at the uſual Price of 18d. for each Paſſenger going, and the ſame for returning. The Benefits reſulting to the Public from this Stage muſt be very obvious; as any Perſons from New-York, may go to Newark, and return home the ſame Evening. 88 91

Trentown, Auguſt 31, 1769.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-away on Sunday the 12th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Trentown, two Iriſh ſervant men, the one named Nicholas Fitz Gerald, the other Garret Murphy; the former had on when he went away, a brown coat, the button-holes laid with tape; a black cloth jacket, lined with blue;—the latter a brown coat, lined with white ſhalloon, and white metal buttons; white breeches, patched on the knees: Both a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; the former about 6 feet high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks wide and lame: Took with him a pair of black velvet breeches. They have both black hair tied.——Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by me

89 92 SAMUEL HENRY.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, by the Printer of this paper, a well behaved Boy, who underſtands reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is of a reputable Family. And as the advertiſer has ſuſtained great damage by the miſbehaviour of boys of vicious diſpoſitions, admitted on trial, he intends for the future to take no apprentice without a fee of at leaſt fifty pounds New-York money, and having all his clothes found him by his friends, during his apprenticeſhip.

For LONDON,
And to ſail with all convenient Speed,

The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA,
THOMAS MILLER,
COMMANDER;

HAving two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomly Accommodations in the Cabbin for Twelve Paſſengers only, for Freight or Paſſage, apply to Reade and Yates, or ſaid Commander.

New-York, Auguſt 17. 89 92

WANTED,

A Perſon who underſtands the Smelting Lead-Ore with Sea-Coal; in the Manner it is done in England and Scotland: ſuch a Perſon may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof. 88 91

RUN away about three weeks ago, an Iriſh indented ſervant named Sarah Fraſier, belonging to Mrs. Henry, oppoſite the New Dutch church; had on when ſhe went away, a dirty white ſhort gown, an old crimſon quilted petticoat; ſhe is under 20 years of age, freſh colour'd, marked with the ſmall-pox, rather fat, not tall, has been ſeen lurking about the Barracks. Whoever harbours or detains her will be proſecuted as the law directs; and whoever will ſecure her, and give notice to the Printer, ſhall when produced, receive a handſome reward; ſhe has not been more than five months in America.——The remainder of the time of another Iriſh ſervant to be ſold, who can waſh, iron, work at her needle, and do all ſorts of houſework: Inquire of the Printer. 89 92

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,
SELLS Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Pork, Beef, Flour, Ship Bread, &c. Any Purchaſer giving a few Days Notice, can be ſupplied with any Quantity of Bread, (not exceeding Fifteen Thouſand Weight) delivered on board, free of Charge; Weſt-India and European Goods, often ſuits them in Payment. 89 92

A Single Perſon capable to teach a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Country, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof. 86 89

Powles-Hook RACES.

ON Monday the 9th Day of October next, will be run for over the new Courſe at Powles-Hook, a Purſe of Fifty Pounds, New-York Currency, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, not more than three Quarters Blood, and thoſe leſs than three Quarters Blood, to be allowed 5 lb, the beſt of three three Mile Heats, three Years old, carrying Seven Stone; four Years old, Seven Stone eight Pounds; Five Years old, eight Stone two Pounds; Six Years old, eight Stone eleven Pounds, and aged Horſes nine Stone ſeven Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; Fillies to be allowed three Pounds, any Horſe, &c. winning two Heats, ſhall not be obliged to ſtart a third to ſave his Diſtance; to run according to the King's Plate Articles.

Tueſday the 10th, the beaten Horſes to run the beſt of three Heats, for the Stakes.

Wedneſday the 11th, there will be a Fox Hunt in Bergen Woods, and on

Thurſday the 12th, there will be a Purſe of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, not more than quarter blood, Weight for Age as above, the Horſes, &c. to be ſhewn and entered at the Starting Poſt: The Saturday before running, between the Hours of 3 and 5 in the Afternoon, in preſence of the Judges, who will be preſent, paying 30s. Entrance for each Horſe, &c. that ſtarts for the Plate of 30 Pounds, and 20s. for every Horſe, &c. that ſtarts for the 20 Pounds Plate; any Diſpute that may ariſe, to be determined by proper Judges, who will be appointed.

No Quarter Blood that ever won the Value of 40 Shillings, can ſtart for the Purſe of 20 Pounds.

Good Craſts will be ready at each Ferry, to convey over all Perſons who incline to ſee the Races; good Stables, with excellent Hay and Oats, will be provided for the Horſes, and good Accommodations for the Grooms. To ſtart at 2 o'Clock preciſely, each Day; Certificates of the Ages of the Horſes, &c. to be produced at Entrance, from under the Hands of the Breeders. 88 91

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,
At the Houſe wherein the late Treaſurer lived, between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs. 84

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, as he purchaſed the Goods himſelf from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapneſs will be a ſufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Cuſtomers, amongſt the Goods are,

BEST beart and club ſteel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bohea and green teas, Ruſſia duck, Drilling's, ſheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Sileſias, napkining and clouting diaper and damaſks, ditto table cloths, broad and piſtol lawns, white callicoes and muſlins of all ſorts; India Perſians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large aſſortment of callicoes and Engliſh chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all ſorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiſt, lace, nuns, wecklin, inland, ſtitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour'd threads; a good aſſortment of Mancheſter goods, all ſorts of buttons and trimmings, all ſorts of Iriſh linens, ſheeting and dolaws; a large aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh knit and wove children's, men's and women's ſtockings; worſted and ſilk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Ferrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, ſnales feathers, flower and other millenary, in the laſt take, with figur'd modes, peelongs ſattins, ſarſenets, Perſians, modes, linings, mantua luteſtring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, ſewing ſilks, mohair, ſcarf and twiſt of all ſorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camblets, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, durants, &c. bearſkins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares; cruet frames, caſtors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paſte buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, ſprigs, gold ſet rings and others.

A good aſſortment of Mancheſter velvets and checks, quilts, thickſets, fuſtians, jeans, pillows, &c.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER's-HILL, ſells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholeſale and Retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French corks		Cork ſoals for ſhoes
Short long	ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Beſt velvet	do.	Swimming corks
Common fine	do.	Pickling, jar, ſtone,
Phial	do.	Muſtard & ſnuff bottle corks,
With all ſorts of common Corks, and brewers	do.	Floats for fiſhing nets

He has alſo imported from London, callimaneoes, durants, tammies and ſhalloons; quilted petticoats,—alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good aſſortment of ſhop goods; Cheſhire cheeſe, freſh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning. 61—

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,
AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1391.

[THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1769.]

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, (in Jamaica) June 17.

A Paragraph of a letter from a gentleman in London to his brother in Cork, of the 17th April laſt, mentions, that debates ran ſo high and general in the Houſe of Commons, on the Saturday before, that it was two o'clock the following morning before the houſe broke up. Mr. Beckford read in the Houſe the tenth chapter of the ſecond book of Chronicles, upon the concluſion of which the oppoſite party cried, "to the Tower with him," in anſwer to which I think Mr. Beckford dared them, and ſaid, "He would bank the Adminiſtration."

ST. JOHN (in Antigua) June 7.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. George Luſher, of the Sloop Dove, belonging to Bermuda, to his friend in St. Kitts, dated May 17, 1769.

"After I left your iſland, I went to Spaniſh-Town, from thence proceeded to Tortuga, to get a load of ſalt. In my way down, 13 miles to the ſouthward of Blanco, on the 27th ult. about ten at night, I was fired at by a veſſel. I immediately brought too, and ſhewed a light, not apprehending any danger. About ten minutes after, a ſhip run along ſide, and ordered me to ſtrike. I anſwered I had already done ſo. They ordered me to hoiſt out my boat, and come on board. I told them I could not; upon which they diſcharged a broad-ſide of cannon and ſwivel guns, and a volley of ſmall arms into my ſloop, which cut the rigging and ſails in many places, and ſome ſhot through her waiſt. They then came on board my ſloop, and carried me on board their ſhip, and told me I muſt go to Laguira. They brought all my people on board, except my mate and boy, and put 16 Spaniards on board my ſloop, and made ſail for Margaritta, where we arrived the next day, about 12 o'clock, P.M. and came to anchor. They then ſent me on board the ſloop, and carried my mate to the ſhip, and examined him; then ſent for me again, and told me I might go where I pleaſed. I then informed them that they had robbed me of all my proviſions, ſtores, and neceſſaries, had beat my mate and ſailors in a cruel manner, and robbed them of their clothes; and that I would rather go with them to Laguira, than be diſmiſſed in that diſtreſſed condition: Upon which they returned my quadrant, books, fire works, and coffee-mill, but kept every thing elſe, ordering me and my ſailors into the boat, and told us, if we did not get away that night, they would whip us to death: So that I was obliged to ſail for Tortuga, where I now am. The ſhip mounts 20 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and carries 170 men, navigated by Spaniards, but the name of the ſhip or Captain I could not learn, though I often enquired; nor could I receive any other information than that ſhe was a Guarda-Coſta from Laguira. I think I have been cruelly treated, and beg you will get it inſerted in the public gazette."

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, dated May 6:

"The Caraibes on the windward ſide of this Iſland having aſſembled themſelves in arms, and expreſſed great uneaſineſs and diſſatisfaction at the endeavours of the commiſſioners to carry the King's inſtructions for the ſurvey and diſpoſal of the lands claimed by them into execution, with ſome ill-grounded reports of their attacking the guard poſted there, gave an alarm to the inhabitants, upon which they joined another detachment of the 32d regiment ordered immediately to march out to the Caraibe country, to awe and ſuppreſs them; but his Majeſty's Commiſſioners in purſuance of, and in obedience to the expreſs commands of their royal maſter, that that ſervice ſhould not be performed, at the hazard of endangering the peace of the iſland, by uſing any act of force or violence, but on the contrary, in every arangement for that purpoſe, eſpecial care ſhould be taken to conduct the ſame in the gentleſt manner, did therefore acquaint his honour the preſident, that they no longer deſired the aid or aſſiſtance of his Majeſty's troops to ſupport the ſurveyors in carrying thoſe inſtructions into execution, until his Majeſty's pleaſure, reſpecting thoſe people, ſhall be further known. In conſequence thereof the preſident on Tueſday laſt, ordered the troops to return to their barracks, and at the ſame time the Caraibes alſo quietly returned to their homes; ſo that our apprehenſions reſpecting a diſturbance from thoſe people are now happily over."

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) July 19.

We are told, that in the engagement lately betwixt the Creeks and Choctaws near Mobille, there were only eight or nine of the former killed. The Creeks it is ſaid are going out in a body againſt the Choctaws, and are determined to put an end to the war this ſummer.

We are told the Hon. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms are ſoon to leave Boſton and return to England.

Mr. CROUCH, *Savannah, July 4, 1769.*

ONE of your Correſpondents, a naturalized American, a Lover of Liberty, a loyal Subject of his ſacred Majeſty George the Third, and an humble Inhabitant of Georgia, requeſts you will publiſh, (in order to make it generally known) that an excellent *Manufacture* of *Cotton Clothing* is eſtabliſhed in this Place, from which ſeveral Gentlemen have bought Patterns for full Suits.—Let it be remarked, that this Infant Province is well diſpoſed, and intends to harmonize with its Siſter Colonies.

CHARLES-TOWN, (in S. Carolina) July 18.

We learn from St. Auguſtine, that Government had granted Two Thouſand Pounds a year, for carrying on Dr Turnbull's ſettlement, and that five hundred pounds was to be diſtributed in premiums for the largeſt and beſt quantities of oil, ſilk, olives, cotton, indigo, and other articles raiſed in Eaſt-Florida.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THE agreement come into laſt Saturday, by the inhabitants of the province, relative to foreign ſuperfluities, is ſo full and comprehenſive, and the unanimity with which it was come into by all parties, is ſo great, as muſt give the higeſt ſatisfaction to all true lovers of liberty on this ſide the Atlantic. The only conſequence that can be feared, is, that our intentions may be miſrepreſented, to our friends and fellow-ſubjects on the other ſide: they may be artfully managed, unleſs proper meaſures be taken to prevent ſuch miſrepreſentation, and to be thereby brought to believe, that our intention is to injure them. This perhaps cannot, with propriety, be done by our repreſentatives; which induces me, to deſire you, to publiſh to the world, the declaration of all I have converſed with on the ſubject. We proteſt, that, in ſigning that paper, we were influenced as much by our regard to the Freemen of Great-Britain, as to ourſelves, which we apprehend will clearly appear, when we conſider, that the province is largely indebted to Great-Britain; that this debt has continually increaſed, notwithſtanding the whole produce of our lands have been applied towards payment thereof, and of our annual importations; that we have ſeen, with ſhame and concern, numbers of bankruptcies among people in trade, to the very great loſs of the mother country. If this was the caſe, when all our crops went in remittances to her, what muſt happen but an univerſal bankruptcy, when a very great part thereof is forced from us, for payment of duties, and raiſing a revenue, inſomuch, that a Spaniſh dollar, of which we have ſent millions to Great-Britain, will, in a ſhort time, be found no where, but in the cabinets of the curious?

We conſider that no part of the money ſo wreſted from us, does, or could be expected, to go into the treaſury. On the contrary, it is wholly ſwallowed up by a ſet of Revenue-Officers, ever formidable to liberty, the number of whom was before much too great for the ſafety of the conſtitution. With this kind of men, dreſſed out in the ſpoils of your fellow-ſubjects, O! BRITONS! and laced all over with the gold that ſhould have been remitted to you, are our ſtreets filled. Aſk your Miniſter, how many of them are Engliſhmen?

Laſtly, we think, that by paſſively giving up our rights and liberties, we ſhall, moſt certainly and effectually, deſtroy thoſe of the mother-country. Let her conſider the number of ſoldiers now in the kingdom; add the bands of Revenue-Officers, of Placemen, Penſioners, and Expectants; conſider alſo, the large body of forces in Ireland, ready to be tranſported, in a day or two, into England: Suppoſe America be deprived of liberty, and conſequently obliged to obey implicitly every miniſterial mandate; ſhe is acknowledged to contain 500,000 men capable of bearing arms, all of them accuſtomed from their infancy, to the uſe of the muſket: Suppoſe, that the Miniſter ſhould command 100,000 of them to be inliſted, and trained as regulars, and that ſome future ambitious King or Miniſter ſhould firſt oppreſs the ſubjects in London, and other great cities in England, until he force them to commit ſome irregularities, and then make that a pretence, for ordering his Majeſty's troops from Ireland, and from America, to take poſſeſſion of thoſe towns, in order to ſupport the civil power. In ſhort, ſuppoſe London in the ſame ſtate, as ſhe has endeavoured to put Boſton into, where would your liberties be? Would the braveſt, the honeſteſt patriot, go about to reſiſt 150,000 regular troops, backed by the army on the civil-liſt? Or, can it be ſuppoſed, after Great Britain has enſlaved and oppreſſed Ireland and America, that forces from thoſe parts will riſque all the puniſhments of mutiny and deſertion, rather than aſſiſt the miniſter in reducing her to the ſituation of their own countries? 'tis not to be expected: While men are men they will reliſh revenge, and find a gloomy kind of ſatisfaction in having company in their misfortunes.

All this is only to be prevented by a hearty and ſincere union, of all parts of the empire, in oppoſition to any attempts againſt the liberties of either. We are thoroughly ſenſible of our obligations to ſome, but we wiſh to rouſe the ſame ſpirit in all. If that can be done, we are all ſafe. Let our brethren in Great-Britain be aſſured, that we know our intereſt too well, to wiſh for the eſtabliſhment of manufactures among us.* [**The author muſt be underſtood to mean, if our rights and liberties could be ſecured without them, becauſe in that caſe he ſuppoſes we ſhould be more profitably employed.*] But what can we do, if the money, which purchaſed from Britain the neceſſaries of life, is taken from both us and them, to be lodged in the pockets of Placemen? We muſt either make our clothing, and other neceſſaries of life, or go without them altogether.

Let Great-Britain for ever be our mother; let her manufacture, and let us plant. But let her conſider, that unleſs trade is reſcued from the rapacity and oppreſſion it now labours under, it muſt ſink to nothing. Take from the Merchant, the benefit of the laws of the land, for the ſecurity of his property, and he muſt be mad to continue in trade; and without trade, planting muſt end. Let her alſo conſider, how difficult a taſk it muſt be, to bring back any people from manufacturing to agriculture: when men feel the eaſe and convenience of having the neceſſaries of life within themſelves, they will not eaſily part with ſuch a way of life, even tho' another may be more profitable.

To conclude. Let the merchant and manufacturer of Great-Britain remember, what was aſſerted by a *Lord of Trade*, in a pamphlet publiſhed a few years ago, That it was of *little conſequence* to government, that the merchants of Great-Britain got money by the trade of America, ſince that *ſtill* left the Miniſtry the trouble of *ſqueezing* the money from them.

Auguſt 1. Friday laſt a Negro man belonging to Meſſrs. Price, Heſt, & Head, and a Negro woman belonging to Mr. James Sands, merchant, were burnt alive, on the Work-houſe Green, having been tried ſome ſhort time before, agreeable to the Negro act, and convicted of adminiſtering poiſon to the ſaid Mr. Sands, his wife, and child, of which the laſt died.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſe to give his aſſent to an act for eſtabliſhing courts, building gaols, and appointing ſheriffs and other officers, for the more convenient adminiſtration of juſtice in this province.

From Wilmington, in North-Carolina, we learn, that about three weeks ago, Mr. Andrew Steuart, Printer of that place, went to waſh himſelf in the river, and jumping from a high place, it is ſuppoſed he received ſome hurt, which occaſioned his being unhappily drowned.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in England to his friend in this town, dated May 25, 1769.

"The Houſe of Commons was prorogued the 9th Inſtant, and what is very aſtoniſhing without having taken under conſideration, or paid any regard to the many grievances ſo juſtly complained of from the different colonies, tho' the advocates of the preſent Miniſtry in general allow that they are convinced of the impropriety of the Revenue Acts, &c. and that it is their intention to have them repealed the next Seſſions of Parliament, (November or December) on which you are ſenſible there cannot be any dependance; I therefore hope the provinces will perſevere in their reſolution of reducing their importation of goods, as the ſureſt means of ſtirring up the different manufacturers, &c. to their intereſt, ſo as to make it a common cauſe — Indeed little is to be expected from the preſent corrupt and diſſipated Miniſtry, who ſeem regardleſs of every thing but aggrandizing themſelves, at the expence and ruin of their country, tho' their conduct is daily ſeverely laſhed in the papers by ſeveral maſterly hands, particularly JUNIUS, (ſaid to be L—d G—— S——) who is in general allowed to be the beſt anonymous writer that has appeared for ſome time; you'll ſee many of his performances in the papers I have lately, and by this opportunity ſent you, and alſo the unhappy tumult this kingdom has been in for ſome time, the people here complaining of violations of their liberties, and other grievances, as much as thoſe on your ſide the water, and what is very mortifying, with as little proſpect of redreſs.—Thoſe at the helm, by their numerous tools and dependants, carrying every thing before them; the laſt point they gained in the Houſe of Commmons, relative to the Middleſex election, in eſtabliſhing Colonel Luttrell as a member for that county, has given a more general alarm than any thing that has happened ſince the Revolution, and indeed with great reaſon, as by that de-

termination, it matters not whether any court ſycophant, that they have a mind to preſer, has a majority or not, as they will always find a plea to fix him in the houſe. Conſcious of this ſtretch of power, and fearing the reſentment of the nation, they drew many regiments from the interior parts of the kingdom to the invirons of London, that they might be ready on the leaſt appearance of danger, to ſuppreſs any riots, &c."

Laſt Saturday afternoon (the General Aſſembly having ſat the whole week early and late) the new Act "*for eſtabliſhing courts, building gaols, and appointing ſheriffs, and other officers, for the more convenient adminiſtration of juſtice in this province,*" was completed, ſo as to be preſented for the Governor's aſſent, which his Excellency was accordingly pleaſed to give that evening. After which the following addreſs was preſented.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu, *Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of* South-Carolina.

The humble ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid Province:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, beg Leave to expreſs our great Concern for the bad State of Health your Excellency hath been under for ſome Time paſt, and for the intimation you are pleaſed to give us, of the Neceſſity you find yourſelf under of embarking for Great-Britain on that Account.

Your Excellency's Appointment to this Government, and Arrival in this Province, gave us the higheſt Satisfaction; nor can we enough expreſs our grateful Acknowledgments for the generous Regard your Excellency hath, on all Occaſions, deſired to ſhew for the Welfare and Proſperity of this Province, of which we intreat your Excellency to believe we ſhall ever hold the moſt honourable Remembrance.

We beg Leave particularly to return your Excellency our moſt unfeigned Thanks, for the Kind Aſſurance of your Endeavours to render any Service or Benefit to this Province, during your Reſidence at Home, in which we place the higheſt Confidence, not doubting it will tend to what we moſt ardently wiſh for, a good Underſtanding, and laſting Intercourſe upon the Principles of Juſtice and conſtitutional Liberty, between the Mother-Country and all his Majeſty's Subjects in America.

We do moſt cordially wiſh your Excellency, Lady, and Family, an agreeable Voyage, and that the ineſtimable Bleſſing of Health, and every other Happineſs, may be your conſtant Attendants: And ſuffer us to hope, that when the End of your Abſence, the Re-eſtabliſhment of your Health, is attained, we may again have the Pleaſure of your Excellency's Reſidence amongſt us, in that high Station wherein you have already given ſuch general Satisfaction.

July 29, 1769. *By Order of the Houſe,*

PETER MANIGAULT, *Speaker.*

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

"I Return you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your very affectionate Addreſs: The Terms in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify your Approbation of my well meant Endeavours to diſcharge my Duty as Governor of this Province, are too flattering not to be highly agreeable.

The kind Wiſhes you expreſs for me and my Family, I ſhall retain the moſt grateful Remembrance of; to promote the true Happineſs and Proſperity of this Province, has been my moſt ardent Wiſh, and every Meaſure that tends to its real Intereſt, I will endeavour ſteadily to purſue."

June 29, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

The late Reſolutions entered into by the people of this Province, has actually prevented the embarkation of ſome young Gentlemen, who were going for England, in the laſt ſhips, for cargoes of merchandize.

Sunday the ſhip Beaufain, Daniel Curling, maſter, ſailed for London, in whom went his Excellency Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, Governor and commander in chief of this province, with his lady and family. His Excellency, on his departure, was ſaluted by the forts in this town, and by fort Johnſon.

To the Printer of the S. J. CHRONICLE.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

SIR,

THis Nation (comparatively ſpeaking) is already enſlaved by the Burthen of its Taxes, if not for the timely Interpoſition of the Sons of Freedom, muſt, ere long, be doubly ſo, by the Loſs of all that is dear or valuable to its Liberty. Conſider, my Countrymen, the extenſive Signification of it. It is that valuable Bleſſing we all, as Britons, lay Claim to by Birthright, and at the Decreaſe whereof (which God prevent) we muſt bid adieu to all Terreſtrial Happineſs: Farewell, then, Peace! (For who ever knew a Nation at Peace that had loſt its Ltberty? Farewell, Society, domeſtic and public!

This my Countrymen, is what I apprehend to be Liberty in one Senſe, in the Eſtabliſhment or Diſſolution of which this Nation is at preſent moſt deeply intereſted. Very different indeed from the Times of our Foreſathers, wherein Liberty, that deareſt of Privileges, ſeemed peculiar to every Individual. But, alas! in our Days, how are the Times, and even we ourſelves, ſubject to change! Slavery irretrievable ſeems to make rapid Advances, to impend as it were over our Heads, and it is much to be feared will ruſh on us like a Whirlwind, if not timely prevented by the Concurrence of Providence, and that Heaven born Spirit of Freedom, which at preſent we read in every Countenance, and which reigns in the Heart of every Well-wiſher to its Cauſe.

To the Printer of the St. J. CHRONICLE.

SIR,

THE period ſeems at laſt arrived, when every man begins to judge for himſelf, to perceive how much ground has been loſt on the part of the ſubject, without even the apprehenſion of danger. The preſent aſſociation of the Bill of Rights ſuggeſt ſome actual infringement, and that the intention and meaning are to redreſs thoſe evils by ſome legal and conſtitutional remedy. The particular caſe attending the county of Middleſex is before them; but ſurely their labours in the publie cauſe will not end there. I would hope their plan is as defuſive as their principles, and that they will alſo take into conſideration the alarming ſtate of our boroughs. The Bill of Rights moſt expreſly declares, that all elections of Members to ſerve in parliament ought to be free. Do our boroughs, any more than the county of Middleſex, enjoy that freedom? Is it not notorious, that within the circuit of a ſingle county, there is P—f—t, and K—ſb—g, N—th—n, R—p—n, T—r—k, and R—h—d, where every election for their members is effected by fraudulent conveyances and aſſignments, without the aid of a ſingle real borough-holder to vote? Is it not known, that the proprietor of the borough has, according to the preſent ſhameful ſituation of things, ſuch an abſolute controul in his borough, that he can nominate what friend he pleaſes to that poſt? That his majority of property in houſes ſecures him from oppoſition, he renders it at leaſt fruitleſs and ineffectual? Is not this real vaſſalage with a witneſs? Can this be our boaſted freedom, this the liberty of the ſubject we ſo loudly talk of? Is not the act, and the end and means by which it is obtained, in expreſs violation of the laws and the conſtitution of our country? and can an honeſt hearted Engliſhman conſider his deſpicable ſituation, in a qualified electing burgeſs, without kindling his reſentment at ſuch ſhameful abuſes and incroachments? Can he tamely ſit down under the oppreſſion, which robs him of his beſt and nobleſt privilege, and be contented to enjoy the ſhadow, the form, and farce of an election, when every thing real and ſubſtantial is withdrawn? This is not a ſhort-lived temporary evil, or a modern incroachment of miniſterial power, it has been long in agitation, working on inſenſibly without notice; and as ſpecious appearances have been ever preſerved, mankind have been groſsly deceived by it, till it is almoſt too late to look into and redreſs the error. But there is yet, thank God, no occaſion for deſponding. The ſubject has right, and wherever there is right, there is always remedy. Take courage, my fellow citizens, there is the law and the conſtitution on your ſide, and nothing is wanting to remedy the miſchief, but unanimity amongſt yourſelves, a manly but decent repreſentation of the Grievance, and a conſtitutional, firm, and unwearied perſeverance in a cauſe, which, if properly ſupported, will preſerve you free, and, if neglected, muſt terminate in your ruin.

I am your's, &c.

BRUTUS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Chariot, the Box made to take off occaſionally, with Harneſs for four Horſes: Inquire of Meſſrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE. 81—

REPEATING, ſtriking, alarm, horizontal, and common WATCHES; muſical, chiming and other CLOCKS, are carefully repaired in the beſt Manner, by

THOMAS GORDON,

WATCH-MAKER, FROM LONDON:

WHO formerly lived oppoſite to the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in this City, and is now moved into the Shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, oppoſite to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner adjoining Wall-Street. (87 92)

New-York, Auguſt 4, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS, Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on Tueſday the 1ſt Inſtant, a certain John Lidle, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 4 Inches high; a well-ſet Man, fair Complexion, ſandy Hair hanging looſe, which perhaps he may cut off; has a Mole a little below his Left Ear, walks very upright, and is by Trade a Cooper: He had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue Coat, which does not reach to his Knees, and has a white Lining; had with him a brown Jacket with Pockets like a Coat, generally wears white Stockings, but it is probable he may change his Dreſs. He has been at Sea, and made ſeveral Voyages to London; ſo that it is apprehended he may offer to ſhip himſelf as a Seaman, therefore, all Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby warned and deſired not to carry him off, as they will anſwer it at their Peril. And whoever takes up and returns the ſaid John Lidle, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall upon due Information by Letter or otherwiſe, receive the above Reward, of FIVE POUNDS, New-York Money, and all reaſonable Charges, of the Subſcriber, Cooper, near Peck's Slip.

88 91 JOHN CARNES.

Juſt publiſhed;

And ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE,

A

NEW MANUAL,

AND

PLATOON EXERCISE:

WITH AN

EXPLANATION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

The *NEW-YORK*

Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOHN KEATING,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Perſons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a triſle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Publie in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Perſons having Occaſion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be ſupplied, by giving Notice ſome ſhort Time before wanted.—And all Perſons who have fine white Rags, are earneſtly entreated to ſend them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags. 62—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

HENRY REMSEN,

JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following aſſortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt broad-cloths, in half pieces
Blue cloth for women's wear
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings
Scarlet and blue ſilk and worſted cord for cloaks.
Blue and red ſtrouds
Striped and Indian blankets
Kerſey blanketing
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forreſt cloths
Spotted ermine
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearſkin and coating
Blue and red duffels
Saxon green broad bays
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and embroſs'd ſerges
Wiltons, ſagathies, and Shalloons
Very cheap ſerge denim
Blue and brown kerſeys
Striped flannels and coverlids
Everlaſtings and drawboys
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens
Durant and Calimancoe
Iriſh and German linens
Printed and pencil'd furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Light and dark ground chintz
Crimſon harrateens
Iriſh ſheeting
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix
Black taffaties
Coloured perſians, narrow ditto
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet ditto
Piſtol lawns, buckram
Bed bunts and Flanders tick
Bombazeen, cravats
Manchester velvets
Worſted plush
Checks of all ſorts
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and ſhoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Pins and needles
Plain and figur'd ſilk mitts
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Buckles, button links
Thread, ſhirt buttons
Buttons, twiſt, ſilk, and hair
Muffatees, fans, knee garters
Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Women's purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves
Men's ſhammy, waſh leather and beſt buckſkin gloves
Women's and Girl's black worſted mitts
Men's ſingle and double ſtrip'd worſted caps
Men's cotton Germantown caps
Men's grey ribb'd knit ſtockings
Men's and Women's worſted ſtockings
Ivory and horn combs
Blank books, playings cards
Paſte boards, Ink powder
Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

The very beſt ſort of wool cards, Scotch ſnuff, caſtor and felt hats; white and black ſailors bound hats. A few clocks without caſes, that can be well recommmended.

—42 47—

THE MOST VIOLENT

TOOTH ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,

(No CURE No PAY)

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate Eaſe in the Tooth Ach, and cures all Diſorders whatever in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days uſing will faſten the Teeth if ever ſo looſe, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewiſe preſerves the Teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from becoming worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable Smells from the Breath, and cauſes a large Diſcharge of all ſcorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which deſtroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an abſolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever ſo violent; and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and ſold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for uſing it, at Mrs. Buſkirks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentiſt and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety, and makes and ſets in artificial Teeth from one ſingle Tooth to a whole Set, in ſo nice a Manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of loſing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Diſpatch and Secrecy, and in ſuch a Manner as to be of real Uſe, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the leaſt Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Caſe, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 81—